

FIRST LANGUAGE SPANISH

Paper 8665/21
Reading and Writing

Key messages

- **Question 1:** seek a phrase in the text which matches perfectly the one in the question. Candidates should take care not to omit words or to include extra words.
- **Question 2:** rewrite the phrases to include the word(s) in brackets. A grammatical manipulation will be required, and care should be taken to ensure that the answer would fit back into the original text, retaining the same meaning.
- **Questions 3 and 4:** comprehension of texts. Candidates should attempt to answer in their own words. Direct copying of five or more words from the text will usually invalidate an answer.
- **Question 5(a):** summary of relevant details from both texts in answer to the question set. Introduction, conclusions and vague generalisations are not required. Specific, relevant details attract marks.
- **Question 5(b):** personal response. Candidates should give a point of view and, if possible, offer ideas which have not appeared in the texts.
- **Language:** when preparing for the exam, make sure to revise the basic agreements, tenses and verb endings.

General comments

The examination provided an appropriate level of challenge and discriminated well, with a wide range of marks awarded to candidates from across the ability range. The standard of entry was often good or very good, especially among the 9719 candidates. Linguistic competence was generally excellent and, provided that there were no penalties for lack of comprehension, top marks for quality of language were very often awarded.

Most candidates appeared to have been well coached in the techniques required. Better candidates produced skillful paraphrasing in their answers to comprehension questions, although lifting, (the direct copying of five or more words from the text), occasionally invalidated a mark for comprehension. A minority of candidates still exceeded the permitted number of words in **Question 5**, which meant that part, or sometimes all, of their personal response could not be assessed.

The presentation of the papers was generally good, although there were still some candidates whose handwriting made their answers difficult to read. Where certain details could not be deciphered, a mark could not be given. Very few candidates seemed troubled by the time constraints of the examination. Comprehension of the two texts, dealing with illegal street selling in Madrid and begging in a Colombian city, was usually clearly demonstrated.

Comments on specific questions

Section A

Question 1

This opening exercise was answered well – especially by 9719 candidates – with errors mostly comprising superfluous words at the beginning or ending of the answer.

- (a) The majority of candidates identified this phrase, although some missed the mark by prefacing the correct answer with any number of words from *podrían incurrir en una sanción que...*
- (b) There were very few incorrect answers.

- (c) Quite a lengthy answer was required, and some candidates omitted elements of *cuándo le toca hacer...*
- (d) This was identified correctly by most, although some incorrectly prefaced the phrase with *que...* A tiny minority incorrectly opted for *debe abordarse el problema*.
- (e) Again mostly correct. A few lost the mark by adding *...a estas personas*.

Question 2

This is traditionally a more challenging exercise, although this year's candidates generally handled it well.

- (a) Most candidates came up with the correct answer *al ver a la policía*. Sometimes the mark was missed when the police became a single, individual policeman, as in *cuando ven al policía*.
- (b) Full advantage was taken of the many permutations which were possible to construct this answer. These included *mi salud está sufriendo/está sufriendo mi salud/estoy sufriendo (problemas) de/con por mi salud* and several others.
- (c) This was answered well by most candidates. Again a variety of possible permutations of *cómo esto/eso puede estar/ser permitido* were acceptable.
- (d) There were many good answers. Nearly every candidate recognised the need for a subjunctive, and the orthographical change that was often required. Either an active verb (*se persigan*) or a passive construction *sean perseguidos* was acceptable.
- (e) This manipulation caused a little more difficulty, although most came up with a correct answer *euros no ganados* or *que (ya) no se ganan*. A not uncommon incorrect answer was *euros que no se dejan de ganar*.

Question 3

Most candidates showed good comprehension of the text about the activities of illegal street vendors in Madrid.

- (a) Candidates scored well on this opening comprehension question. Very few failed to pick up marks for stating that the *manteros* feared the police because they did not want to be fined or imprisoned. The third point – that the activity that they were engaged upon was illegal – was sometimes overlooked.
- (b) Most candidates directed their attention to the fact that *manteros* were selling false replicas of the genuine items which *Manolo* was selling and at a considerably lower price. All the details were necessary to score this mark. The other marks were scored by adding that customers no longer entered his shop and that the banks would no longer offer him any credit. The adverse effect that this was having on his health was not relevant to the question.
- (c) Maximum marks were commonly scored here. All that was necessary was to state that the routine of the *manteros* consisted of positioning themselves outside the shop, disappearing when the police did their rounds, only to reappear afterwards. In other words, that their presence was intermittent but continuous.
- (d) The challenge here was to include all the relevant details which answered the question – and to avoid lifting five or more words directly from the text. What *Flora Salazar* was seeking was a more rigorous enforcement of the law, and to go to the source of the problem by rooting out those who supplied falsifications to the vendors. The fact that the former were also likely to be involved in other criminal activities such as people trafficking was not relevant.
- (e) The severe economic impact and consequences that illegal street selling was having on the labour market were commonly noted. (A common lift was *unos 150 millones de euros*). Fewer marks were scored for adding that a desirable outcome would be give training to the *manteros* to enable to take up jobs which were needed.

SECCIÓN SEGUNDA

Question 4

A comparable level of comprehension was shown of this second text, dealing with the problem of begging in Colombian city.

- (a) Very few candidates failed to score both marks for noting that a person begging during the thirty seconds that it took for the traffic lights to change could make the equivalent of the minimum wage earned by a full-time employee.
- (b) This proved to be more of a challenge. Most candidates were quick to point out that an important reason for not giving money to beggars was that it was likely to be used to purchase drugs. More details were required for the other two marks. It was necessary to state that food was freely available for the needy through official outlets, (*los programas de la alcaldía* was a common lift), and also that, if given money, beggars would be disinclined to attend rehabilitation centres and seek professional help,
- (c) Those who sought out four distinct points in answer to this four point question scored well. Candidates who opted for brevity often lost out. It was very commonly noted that beggars had a negative impact on tourism. Fewer pointed out how this highlighted the inequality which existed in the city. It was also necessary to state somewhere that these beggars were active in public places, and to add that on occasions they might react unpleasantly or violently if denied.
- (d) Most candidates scored well on this question about the use of babies in begging. Nearly all mentioned that the infants were sometimes drugged to placate them whilst being used to encourage sympathy. The other points – that these infants were sometimes hired and from families in difficult economic circumstances – were commonly added.
- (e) It proved to be more of a challenge to tease out the three points about action taken by the police. Firstly the *Comandante* stresses that they are permanently checking on the use of children in begging, and then that they are stepping up efforts to counteract such exploitation. The fact that any adult found guilty of involvement in such activities would be imprisoned was commonly noted. Marks were sometimes lost for a direct lift of *el delito de tráfico de menores*.

Question 5

There were signs of better preparation in the techniques required to answer this question, although a number of candidates are still not getting all the marks they are capable of. Occasional answers exceeded the word limit.

- (a) To achieve a good mark it is essential to note, in the limited number of words available, details from the texts which answer the question which has been asked. In this exercise, candidates are not penalised for copying directly from the texts. There are very few words to play with in **Question 5** and candidates should aim at not many 100 words for this part of the question. Occasionally, candidates introduced personal opinions in their answers, which are not credited here.

Those who paid attention to the question asked and picked out specific details about the activities of *manteros* and *mendigos* and their consequences – many of which had already formed part of answers to comprehension questions – scored well. For example:

Los manteros realizan la venta ilegal en las calles ✓ de productos falsificados ✓ a menor precio que los originales. ✓ Hacen que los comerciantes legales terminen en la ruina. ✓ Además baja por 150 millones de euros las ganancias anuales ✓ y por 1500 los nuevos puestos laborales. ✓ (6 marks scored in fewer than 50 words).

By way of comparison, the first two sentences of this second summary lack relevant detail and use up some 60 words without scoring:

Como bien sabemos y leímos en ambos textos el desempleo y la desigualdad es una realidad en todos los lugares del mundo y cada uno busca su forma de ganar su pan de cada día. Por más que la forma sea ilegal hay personas que no ven alternativa, como es el caso de la gente de que se habla en ambos textos.

- (b) Most candidates were aware that what is required here is one or two details which answer the question and which are, whenever possible, different from anything contained in the texts, and a clear personal opinion. Additionally, this is an opportunity to display familiarity with more complex linguistic structures.

The issues of illegal street selling and begging appeared to be ones that candidates were familiar with in their own countries. Many answers focused on the reasons for the inequality in their societies which gave rise to these activities, with education, ethnicity or corruption being root causes. Better responses introduced original ideas which had not been mentioned in the texts, such as gender or disability inequality.

Quality of Language

Unless they had been penalised for scoring zero in any of the comprehension questions (a fairly rare occurrence), 9719 candidates were awarded maximum marks in all three quality of language assessments. In 8685, marked ranged mostly from Below Average to Good.

FIRST LANGUAGE SPANISH

Paper 8665/22
Reading and Writing

Key messages

- **Question 1:** seek a phrase in the text which matches perfectly the one in the question. Candidates should take care not to omit words or to include extra words.
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- **Language:** when preparing for the exam, make sure to revise the basic agreements, tenses and verb endings.

General comments

The paper provided an appropriate challenge to candidates across the ability range and the wide spread of marks awarded reflected the varying levels of ability of candidates. Comprehension of the two texts, dealing with the treatment of animals was generally good. Scripts were legible and clearly presented, and the vast majority submitted work which was well up to the required standard. There was an understandable difference in performance between the 9719 candidates, many of whom were native speakers, and those taking 8685, who were invariably candidates of Spanish as a foreign language.

Candidates appeared to have been well coached in the techniques required, and it was pleasing to note awareness of more complex linguistic structures, with subjunctive constructions featuring prominently.

Lifting, (the direct copying of five or more words from the text), sometimes invalidated a mark for comprehension. A small number of candidates exceeded the permitted number of words in **Question 5**, which meant that part, or sometimes all, of their personal response could not be assessed.

Comments on specific questions

Section A

Question 1

This opening exercise was answered well – especially by 9719 candidates – with a number scoring maximum marks. AS candidates had more difficulty.

- (a) The majority of candidates identified this phrase. Some omitted *los* at the beginning, which invalidated the answer.
- (b) Some candidates were unable to find this phrase and answered with *estuviera a favor*, which was not a match. Those who found the correct phrase sometimes missed out the verb *tiene*.
- (c) This was completed well by most candidates. Some omitted *aún* at the beginning.

- (d) A number of candidates had difficulty finding this in the text and answered incorrectly with the phrase *han recibido muchos elogios*. Other candidates missed out *en cuanto al destino* in their answers. Others added *de los animales*.
- (e) Most candidates identified this phrase. A few missed out the preposition *en* at the beginning.

Question 2

This was a more challenging exercise – especially for 8685 candidates.

- (a) Strong candidates offered a variety of possible successful transformations. The most common incorrect answers included the use of the past tense (*tuvo*), or omission of *reinventarse*, (*el circo ha conseguido tener éxito; su circo ha sido un éxito*), which, although grammatically correct, did not fully express the meaning of the original phrase.
- (b) This manipulation proved challenging for candidates. Some answers were correct grammatically but did not fit back in the text: *es poco usual adaptarse; no es usual adaptarse*. The most able candidates identified the need for the present subjunctive in the third person singular to agree with *la gente*.

It is worth reminding candidates that including words that do not appear in the original sentence might invalidate their answer, for example, *no es usual que la gente se adapte*. Were this phrase to be inserted back in the text, it would immediately be followed by *la gente*, and thus *la gente* would have appeared twice in the same sentence.
- (c) This was answered well by most candidates, although some omitted *por el espectador*. A future tense was needed.
- (d) There were many good answers. Pitfalls included using *solo* at the beginning of the sentence: (*solo*) *quedaron 80 animales más*, giving the opposite meaning of the original phrase, or using the present tense (*quedan*).
- (e) This manipulation caused considerable difficulty. More able candidates successfully used an imperfect subjunctive and placed *el destino* after the verb, so that the resulting transformation could fit back into the text: *para que se controlara/se controlase/se pudiese/-era controlar el destino (de los animales)*.

Question 3

Most candidates showed good comprehension of the text about the consequences of banning animal acts in Mexican circuses

- (a) Nearly every candidate scored a mark for the idea of the law banning the use of animals in the circus – provided that they did not directly copy *el uso de animales en circos*. Some precise details were required for the other two marks. It was necessary to say that Montoya's circus lost 70 per cent from their box office rather than a lot of money, and that the technological images to be used would be of animals.
- (b) Most candidates referred to circus goers not accepting the ban of animals in circuses. Not so many were able to add that the consequence of this was that they stopped going to the circus. Only the more able candidates scored full marks by successfully adding Montoya's explanation of the apparent contradiction between the public being in favour of the ban yet being unwilling to adapt to the change.
- (c) This proved to be a comparatively accessible question, and 2 or 3 marks were commonly awarded. Most candidates referred to holograms being used and that these holograms would be of the same size as real animals. Quite a few also mentioned that people would experience the animals as if they were there in front of them..
- (d) This was another accessible question for the majority of candidates who mentioned that the animals were sent to a small piece of land, with the idea of creating a zoo. Some did not score full marks if they did not mention that after a year only 80 animals were left.

- (e) Marks were commonly awarded to candidates who stated that the animals were kept in cages and that their health was getting steadily worse. Only the most able candidates were able to outline the idea of animal rights groups complaining about the lack of provision for where the circus animals would end up.

SECCIÓN SEGUNDA

Question 4

A comparable level of comprehension was shown of this second text, dealing with the work of an animal sanctuary.

- (a) The question proved to be fairly accessible and most candidates scored well. It was commonly identified that some of the animals to be found in sanctuaries have participated in animal testing or shows and, that once they are here, live freely like all the others. Not so many were able to state that the majority came from cattle rearing or farming, possibly because of difficulty with the noun *ganadería*.
- (b) This proved to be more of a challenge. Most candidates attempted to refer to Mónica trying to show how animals have suffered and how important it is to keep fighting to free other animals. Only the most able candidates indicated that she wants to show how animals in sanctuaries live freely now, or that they can trust human beings again.
- (c) Not many maximum marks were awarded for this question. Most scored at least one mark for expressing the idea that people working in animal sanctuaries come from a variety of careers. A number of candidates appeared to find difficulty in putting across the idea of these people having had in common some involvement in the fight for animal rights or liberation. The third mark for the idea of being prepared to do a variety of jobs at the sanctuary to look after the animals was commonly missed.
- (d) Of the five questions on this text, this proved to be the most accessible of all. There appeared to be little difficulty in stating that the expenses incurred by animal revolved around feeding the animals, upkeep of facilities and veterinary costs. Although lifting of phrases such as *la alimentación diaria de los animales* or *la manutención de las instalaciones* could easily be avoided, a few unwary candidates lost easy marks.
- (e) The majority of candidates were able to state that animal sanctuaries depended upon individual donations and events, such as concerts, that they organised as sources of funding. Sponsorship of animals proved a little more difficult to identify, possibly because of lack of recognition of *apadrinamiento*.

Question 5

There were signs of better preparation in the techniques required to answer this question, although a number of candidates are still not getting all the marks they are capable of. Occasional answers exceeded the word limit.

- (a) To achieve a good mark it is essential to note, in the limited number of words available, details from the texts which answer the question which has been asked. In this exercise, candidates are not penalised for copying directly from the texts. It should be remembered, however, that any copied material will not be considered in the Quality of Language mark. There are very few words to play with in **Question 5** and candidates should aim at not many more than 100 words for this part of the question. Occasionally, candidates introduced personal opinions on animal welfare in their answers, which are not credited here.

Those who paid attention to the question asked and picked out specific details of how animals' lives have changed and difficulties encountered by their owners – many of which had already formed part of answers to comprehension questions – scored well. For example:

*La prohibición de animales en los circos ✓ resultó en grandes pérdidas económicas. ✓
Reemplazarlos con hologramas resultó en mayores gastos. ✓ Los animales fueron mandados a un
hábitat reducido ✓ para vivir en jaulas ... ✓ (5 marks scored in fewer than 40 words).*

By way of comparison, the first two sentences of this second summary lack relevant detail and use up 40 words before scoring:

Acorde con el primer texto, hubo una prohibición en México sobre los circos que llevó a cabo un grave problema que les sirvió de oportunidad para descubrir nuevas cosas. La gente volvió a los circos gracias a la tecnología usada. Los animales jubilados ✓ fueron transportados...

- (b) Most candidates were aware that what is required here is one or two details which answer the question and which are, whenever possible, different from anything contained in the texts, and a clear personal opinion. Additionally, this is an opportunity to display familiarity with more complex linguistic structures.

Apart from the issues of strays in the streets (and bull fighting in Spain), animals appeared to be treated well in candidates' countries. Those who managed to avoid text-based material stressed how common it was to grow up with pets about the house, and that their governments had legislation in place to support animal welfare.

Quality of Language

Unless they had been penalised for scoring zero in any of the comprehension questions (a fairly rare occurrence), 9719 candidates were awarded maximum marks in all three quality of language assessments.

In 8685, the quality of most non-native speaking candidates' Spanish throughout the paper was generally up to the standard required. Marks awarded ranged from Below Average to Good, with most marks falling in the Sound range.

FIRST LANGUAGE SPANISH

Paper 8665/41
Texts

Key messages

The key message has been stated in previous reports but is still valid and essential for a successful outcome in this examination. Candidates must demonstrate a detailed knowledge of the texts studied **and** respond directly to the question chosen. It is not sufficient to give a general account of a theme or character.

General comments

The majority of candidates had prepared texts thoroughly and considered the main themes and roles of protagonists, as appropriate. The factors which raised a response to higher mark bands included detailed examination of the question as set to ensure that the material selected and the argument presented were directly relevant and cogently set out.

Comments on specific questions

Sección 1

Question 1

Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda: Sab

- (a) The first two **sections (i) and (ii)** were generally answered correctly. **Part (iii)** of this question picks up a main theme from the text linked to the printed extract and asks candidates to examine it in relation to the novel as a whole. Here, the theme of '*riqueza*' would suggest the contrasting views of Sab and Enrique as a starting point. Most answers focused on the Otways' lust for wealth as the driving force of the novel with the better responses comparing this to Sab's spiritual nature and selflessness. A small number of candidates analysed the underlying theme of the exploitation of Cuba, as exemplified in the beauty and innocence of Carlota, by Europeans.
- (b) In a question of this type, candidates are advised to clarify the points to be discussed, in this case who are the '*individuos buenos*' and what needed to be changed in the '*sociedad tan injusta*'. Most responses focused on Sab and Teresa; they are seen as benevolent figures but lacking in power because of their situations, being poor, female or enslaved. Some reference needed to be made to the injustices of the Cuban society portrayed in the novel and the influence of foreigners. It was a pity that no-one discussed the role of Don Carlos de B. He was a benevolent male figure with some influence but did not take any action.

Question 2

Gabriel García Márquez: *El amor en los tiempos del cólera*

- (a) Many responses to this question illustrate the need to read the question carefully and respond accordingly. Candidates knew the text well, but did not focus on the phrase '*A la luz de esta reacción de Florentino*' and tended to discuss the likelihood of the final outcome in the context of the whole novel without taking into account Fermina's aging and Florentino's attitude.
- (b) The key to answering this question should encompass both Florentino and Fermina. Both characters showed the ability to adapt to new situations. In Florentino's case most stated that this was to make himself more worthy of Fermina as he improved his status. Fermina also realised how

she needed to change her objectives to achieve a comfortable life, but retained her dignity also as seen in her response to Urbino's infidelity. They both had to make decisions and choices according to personal or social circumstances.

Question 3

Anónimo: *Lazarillo de Tormes*

- (a) Candidates had detailed knowledge of the text and showed understanding of the theme of '*honor*'. Most responses referred to the dual aspects of honour or lack thereof such as false appearances and general deception and recounted examples. Few discussed the morality of characters, particularly Lazarillo himself to give a wider context.
- (b) This was a less popular option for the text. Those responses seen tended to state that the link between the episodes was Lazarillo himself. Some seemed to suggest that the text was more of an autobiography rather than a literary device.

Question 4

Pedro Calderón de la Barca: *El alcalde de Zalamea*

- (a) This text did not attract a large number of responses. Essays on this option showed good narrative knowledge of the play but did not demonstrate in depth understanding of the difference in outcomes for both Crespo and Isabel.
- (b) This was the less popular option on this text. The purpose of the question was to look at Zalamea as a microcosm of society at the time, a peaceful, well-ordered picture of rural life. This was then disrupted by the arrival of the soldiers. Harmony was restored at the instigation of the King.

Sección 2

Question 5

Carmen Martín Gaité: *Las ataduras* (short story)

- (a) Many candidates chose this option. Naturally most focused on Alina's plight and the many forces constricting her. There were some insightful comments on the nature of '*ataduras*', as described by Santiago and good analysis of how the author creates a sense of confinement through vivid descriptions and imagery evoking all the senses, for example with the strong smell of paint in the apartment and the importance of the rivers. Most answers missed the reference to '*todos los protagonistas*' in the question, which would have given them the opportunity to use Eloy as a contrast.
- (b) A successful answer to this question required much detailed knowledge, which was well demonstrated in the responses. Phillippe does not appear in the whole of the text and we only see him through Alina's eyes. Candidates used the text well to present as full a picture as possible and made effective comments on the importance of his nationality and Alina's move to a different country and society through her marriage. The use of dialogue is crucial as we hear his own words and can appreciate more his point of view. It is essential to focus only on what is in the text – some essays strayed into imagining or inventing scenarios which did not appear in the story.

Question 6

Federico García Lorca: *Bodas de sangre*

- (a) This question clearly has a dual focus – '*El final de la obra es bellísimo y terrible*'. This is underlined in the reference to the contradiction between beauty and terror. All responses identified the '*terrible*' aspect of the tragic ending, with many empathising with the plight of the Novio's mother. Some made reference to the inevitability of the deaths with the intervention of fate. Most found difficulty in analysis the beauty of the ending. Some saw this is the pure force of passion between Leonardo and the Novia. Few were able to analyse the language and poetic imagery which enabled the work to rise above the grisly scene and explore deeper themes.

- (b) This was another popular choice. The theme of destiny works on a number of levels within the text, and virtually all essays gave a strong response in terms of the way Lorca conveys the presence of destiny in colours, symbols, songs, for example. Fewer answers explored the reasons behind the fate of the characters, showing how their behaviour was controlled by society and how deviation from this could result in divine or social retribution.

Question 7

Gabriela Mistral: *Tala: Lagar*

As has been the practice in previous sessions, there is no formal report on the work of candidates on this text. There is a very wide variety of possible responses. Success in answering on this text depends on familiarity with and extensive practice of the analysis of poetic form and technique as well as detailed knowledge and understanding of the works listed.

Question 8

Isabel Allende: *La casa de los espíritus*

- (a) This was a popular option. The majority of responses gave examples of the various and extreme instances of the abuse of power, with more thoughtful essays discussing how this was seen on both a personal and national level on the part of Trueba. Few made reference to the 'uso', as opposed to 'abuso' of power by the democratic regime, or indeed the improvements made at the ranch by Trueba or Clara.
- (b) Answers to this option largely centred on Trueba as the embodiment of both aspects of the question. The most effective examples of 'vengar' featured Esteban García, whilst 'perdonar' was represented by Alba and to some extent by Clara.

FIRST LANGUAGE SPANISH

Paper 8665/42
Texts

Key messages

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General comments

The majority of candidates had prepared texts thoroughly and considered the main themes and roles of protagonists, as appropriate. The factors which raised a response to higher mark bands included detailed examination of the question as set to ensure that the material selected and the argument presented were directly relevant and cogently set out.

Comments on specific questions

Sección 1

Question 1

Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda: Sab

- (a) There were some misunderstandings in responding to (i) and (ii). Sab's reaction here is possibly the most nuanced seen in the text. If Teresa requites her love for Enrique, this will free Carlota from his grasp. There are also glimpses of possible dark intents after Enrique's accident but Sab is essentially too honest and altruistic to be able to act immorally. His loyalty and love for Carlota are the driving forces of his life. This kindness is also seen in his relationship with Martina and others.
- (b) This was the less popular option on this text. Both Carlota and Teresa can be seen as victims, but they are not both poor and it can be argued that Teresa saw and recognised what Enrique's intentions really were, whereas Carlota was blinded by her infatuation. Teresa's life is the closest parallel to Sab's in that she had little option for choosing her own way. She was not enslaved but was limited by her poverty and reliance on others. Teresa is the only happy protagonist at the end of the text as she has found peace in the convent. Carlota realises her misguided appreciation of Enrique and the idealised views she held.

Question 2

Gabriel García Márquez: *El amor en los tiempos del cólera*

- (a) The first two parts of the **Question (i) and (ii)** were less well answered as candidates did not consider the emotional aspects involved. In relation to (iii), the focus is on the psychological portrait of the protagonists so any events or incidents mentioned need to be examined for motive and reaction. Evidence of doubts or contradictions give depth to the analysis. Most referred to the obvious contradiction in Florentino shown in the way he declares himself faithful to Fermina whilst conducting multiple love affairs. Fermina adapted her ideals from those of romantic love to an accommodation with status and money when marrying Juvenal.

- (b) Overall, most felt that Fermina made a spirited attempt to follow her own course within the constraints of social mores of the time. Her reaction to her husband's infidelity showed an independent streak, echoed in her decisions to go away with Florentino against her family's advice.

Question 3

Anónimo: *Lazarillo de Tormes*

- (a) This was a very popular choice of question. **Part (ii)** was often not fully understood; the '*clérigo*' claims Lazarillo is greedy, which is completely untrue, showing his unkind nature and hypocrisy. In **(iii)**, some responses blurred the concepts of '*egoísmo*', '*picardía* and '*engaño*'. The most successful answers referred to the 'every man for himself' nature of society at the time but were also aware of Lazarillo's more nuanced attitude. Lazarillo learns how to stay alive but also shares his food with the Escudero and chooses not to be associated with the buldero and his lies. It is important to give a full picture of Lazarillo, child and adult, so reference should be made to the whole text, not only the first few chapters as was often the case.
- (b) This was less popular than option **(a)**. Most responses concentrated on examples of vulgar humour which was interpreted as a mechanism to make the content more palatable and enjoyable to read. At the same time, candidates noted that by including lighter moments in an essentially dark story, the author was able to safely criticise authority.

Question 4

Pedro Calderón de la Barca: *El alcalde de Zalamea*

- (a) In response to **(i)** and **(ii)**, candidates only needed to explain that the Captain was returning to Crespo's house and that he had bribed someone to help him. With **(iii)**, the consensus is that the Captain is the most guilty as he single-mindedly ignores his duty as he is driven by selfish desire. Others may have behaved in a misguided way but there were mitigating factors or immaturity to explain them.
- (b) The main difference between Pedro Crespo and Juan can be explained by Juan's youth and lack of experience. At the same time, Pedro has a deeper sense of morality and belief in justice. This is shown in Pedro's intention to arrest his own son. Juan is headstrong with a desire for vengeance and self-preservation.

Sección 2

Question 5

Carmen Martín Gaité: *Las ataduras* (short story)

- (a) Many responses to this option became too focused on describing the two settings rather than identifying the main themes. Alina suffers from the same sense of entrapment wherever she is. As a child in Spain, she was constrained by societal expectations and her father's wishes for her. In France, as an adult, she is not free as she has her role as a wife and mother. So Alina's psychological state was more important than the geographical location.
- (b) Naturally, responses homed in on Alina's continued dependence on male figures, passing from father to husband, even though she had believed herself to be different to the village girls she watched taking this path. More detailed analysis considered her mother's role; although seemingly deferential to her husband there were signs that he recognised her wisdom. Santiago's view that everyone needs to be attached to someone, that being alone is not a recipe for happiness, adds to the argument. Eloy was often used as a point of comparison and the fact that he was not female is seen as crucial.

Question 6

Federico García Lorca: *Bodas de sangre*

- (a) This question attracted a large number of responses. The question focuses on the theme of death, with a specific slant on why and how the two male protagonists died. Candidates were more

forthcoming with discussing how the men died rather than why. The most common reason given was that it was their destiny. This needed further analysis into specific reasons such as punishment for sins against society or nature. Many responses included thoughtful analysis of symbolism and poetic imagery which enhanced and supported arguments. Some more successful essays also referred to the influence of the tradition of Greek theatre.

- (b) This was a less popular option. It required careful planning and selection of examples to show which central themes were explored in poetry, whether specifically in poetic form such as song or in poetic use of language in symbolism and imagery, for example. The whole play is constructed with interwoven patterns of imagery together with real and supernatural beings which echo the same concerns.

Question 7

Gabriela Mistral: *Tala:Lagar*

As has been the practice in previous sessions, there is no formal report on the work of candidates on this text. There is a very wide variety of possible responses. Success in answering on this text depends on familiarity with and extensive practice of the analysis of poetic form and technique as well as detailed knowledge and understanding of the works listed.

Question 8

Isabel Allende: *La casa de los espíritus*

- (a) This was the less popular option on the text. It is worth considering the image of the family as presented in the novel and how loyalty is expected. Clara's family was very different from the one she created with Trueba. Her parents followed separate but important interests and provided a stable environment built on compassion. Clara and Esteban Trueba's family was less cohesive. Clara cared for her children and Trueba sought to give them advantages he had not enjoyed and attempted to control everything. Members of the family were expected to abide by the rules set and accept the decisions of Trueba. Some cases, such as Blanca's arranged marriage, was imposed by her father as he did not approve of her association with Pedro Tercero but ended badly; Blanca had no option but to accept. The children had to live by their father's decisions as there was no other option but as adults they found their own way.
- (b) Responses to this question tended to begin with reference to Clara, who chose not to speak on two occasions in her life. The death of her sister was traumatic and her speech only returned when she declared that she was to marry Trueba. The second incident was provoked by violence as her revenge on her husband was never to speak to him again after he had attacked her. Clara certainly succeeded in exerting pressure through her silence. Another example of this is Tránsito Soto. She provided a service to powerful men from all political parties but never expressed an opinion. As a friend to all she acquired influence and indeed saved Alba's life. The most successful answers compared overt and sometimes violent control with the ability to influence and change through practical but less ostentatious means.